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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-42

Picoxystrobin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on potatoes, sunflowers, bulb vegetables, sugar beets, almonds, and peanuts to the product label of DuPont Acapela Fungicide, containing technical grade picoxystrobin is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of DuPont Acapela Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 30470.

The evaluation of this picoxystrobin application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product is made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for picoxystrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for picoxystrobin, are as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Picoxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Picoxystrobin	methyl (αE)-α-(methoxymethylene)-2-[[[6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]methyl] benzeneacetate	15	Green onions (crop subgroup 3-07B)
		3	Sunflowers (revised) (crop subgroup 20B)
		0.8	Bulb onions (crop subgroup 3-07A)
		0.6	Sugar beet roots
		0.06	Peanuts
		0.04	Tuberous and corm vegetables (crop subgroup 1C)

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
		0.03	Almond nuts

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides section of Canada.ca website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Currently, there are no American tolerances for picoxystrobin on the petitioned commodities listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, nor are there any Codex MRLs[1] listed for picoxystrobin in or on the petitioned commodities on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for picoxystrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for picoxystrobin in various crops were submitted to support the domestic use of DuPont Acapela Fungicide in almond nuts, peanuts, sugar beet roots, tuberous and corm vegetables (crop subgroup 1C), bulb onions (crop subgroup 3-07A), green onions (crop subgroup 3-07B) and sunflowers (revised crop subgroup 20B). In addition, processing studies in treated potatoes and sugar beet roots were reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of picoxystrobin into processed commodities. The canola processing study was also reassessed in the framework of this petition to determine the potential for concentration into sunflower oil.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for picoxystrobin was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Almond nuts	Foliar/998–1008	7	< 0.01	0.018	Not required
Dry bulb onion	Foliar/988–1012	0	0.014	0.50	Not required
Green onion	Foliar/983–1015	0	2.4	8.0	Not required
Peanuts	Foliar/988–1014	7–8	< 0.01	0.05	Not required
Potatoes	Foliar/983–1023	3	< 0.01	0.037	Chips: < 0.2× Flakes: < 0.2×
Sugar beet roots	Foliar/982–1029	3	0.013	0.43	Refined sugar: 0.1×
Sunflower seeds	Foliar/993–1019	6-9	0.015	1.5	Canola oil: 0.1×

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of picoxystrobin. Residues of picoxystrobin in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.